लकड़ी और चारे की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने तथा जन-सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देने पर लक्षित है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय परती भूमि विकास बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

1. समेकित परती भूमि विकास परियोजनाओं की स्कीम ।

2. ईंधन लकड़ी चारा परियोजनाओं की स्कीम ।

3. विकेन्द्रित जन-पौधशाला स्कीम ।

4. सीमांत धन सहायता स्कीम ।

5. औषधीय पौधों सहित लघु वनोपज पैदा करने की स्कीम ।

6. बीज विकास स्कीम ।

7. हवाई बीजारोपण स्कीम ।

8. अनुदान सहायता स्कीम (स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के लिए) ।

परती भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों, जिन्हें अनुवीक्षण कार्यतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और बेहतर परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है, के माध्यम से नए उत्साह और जोर-शोर से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिसे कि अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, के दौरान कार्यक्रम का व्यापक रूप में विस्तार किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Production of Fireworks

1166. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is average annual production of fireworks indicating its value and number of people employed, what is the quantum of pollutions gnerated each year by use of these fireworsk;

(b) what is the approximate quantity of pollutions generated during Diwali week in Delhi by these fireworks, whether Government propose to put heavy taxes on the use of fireworks and also initiate educational programmes for minimum use thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many lives are lost each year due to accident apart from occupational health hazards and if so, the details thereof during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) The production of fireworks is in the cottage industry and mostly concentrated around Sivakasi in the Kamaraja District of Tamil Nadu. According to the available information, about 3 lakh people are working in about 300 units in the Sivakasi area. The average annual production of fireworks is not available since most of it is in the unorganised sector. The emission from fire works contains o^des of nitrogen and sulphur, and peroxides of potassium, barium and strontium. However, the actual quantum of chemical pollutants released has not determined. The noise pollution was monitored at Tiniarpur, Delhi during the afternoon, evening and night periods during Diwali in 1989. The noise levels were much higher than the normal levels.

There is presently no prposal to increase the duty on fireworks. Each year, prior to Diwali, on behalf of the Government, appeals are made to the public through the mass media for taking necessary precautions against accidents and health hazards arising from fire works.

(c) Information on the number of lives lost each year due to accidents is not available with Government. However in 1989-90 there were 141 minor fires and 1 medium fire in Delhi during Diwali. At Diwali night and early next morning of 1989 Diwali, the air was polluted due to smoke generated from fire works under conditions favouring inversion.

Hospital on rails

1167. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's first hospital on the rails "Life Line Express" has no specialists of its own;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has resulted in dislocation in the functioning of hospitals where the 'Life Line Express' is stationed; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to overcome these drawbacks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) :

(a) No, Sir. Professional and medical organisation are providing medical skills.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.